

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 10th March 1888.

CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		The Cambridge University and degrees for women ...	269
Sikkim	263	An educational grant	ib.
War with Thibet	ib.	Moral training in schools	ib.
Sikkim	ib.		
The Sikkim expedition	ib.	(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
Sikkim	264		
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		The new road to the Sealdah Station	ib.
(a)—Police—		The Burdwan Municipality	ib.
Thefts at Gybanda	ib.	Government nominees for the Ranigunge Municipality	270
Thefts at Bera in Furreedpore	ib.	The Mymensingh Municipality	ib.
Thefts near Ghoshgaon	ib.	The Dacca Municipality and municipalities in general	ib.
Fraudulent auction sales at Dacca	ib.	Sir Steuart Bayley and Local Self-Government	ib.
The confidential Police Circular	ib.	Election of Municipal Chairmen	271
The confidential Police Circular	265	The Health Officer of Calcutta	ib.
The confidential Police Circular	ib.	The Berhampore Municipality	ib.
The confidential Police Circular	ib.	Scarcity of water in the district of Hooghly	ib.
Ruffians in Calcutta	ib.	A bridge in the Bogra Municipality	ib.
Cow-stealing at Phulbari in Dinagepore	ib.	A filthy drain at Taligunge near Calcutta	ib.
The confidential Police Circular	266	Election of Municipal Chairmen	ib.
The confidential Police Circular	ib.		
Sale of liquor in the streets of Calcutta	ib.	(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
The confidential Police Circular	ib.		Nil.
Gambling at Santipore and the local Sub-Inspector of Police	ib.		
The confidential Police Circular	267	(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—	
The confidential Police Circular	ib.		
(b)—Working of the Courts—		The Central Bengal Railway	272
Baboo Srinath Bhadra, Deputy Magistrate of Chittagong	ib.	The Madanpore accident	ib.
Mr. Hopkins, Magistrate of Krishnagore	268	The Behar Irrigation Commission	273
		Women in railway trains	ib.
(c)—Jails—		The Madanpore accident	ib.
	Nil.		
(d)—Education—		(h)—General—	
Centres of examination in Chittagong	ib.	A foul pool of water within the jurisdiction of thana Jamalpore	ib.
Text-books in the Burdwan Circle	ib.	Lord Dufferin's administration	ib.
The Allahabad University and the Aligurh Mahomedan lique	ib.	A cartoon	ib.
		The financial difficulties of Government	274
		The Jamurki Post Office	ib.
		Baboo Banamali Roy, Sub-Postmaster of Ashma	ib.
		Indian Political officers	275
		Troubles in Upper Burma	ib.
		The report of the Public Service Commission	ib.
		Selling price of salt	ib.

	Page.		Page.
III.—LEGISLATIVE.		Lady Dufferin's Fund ... 277	
Law-making in India ...	275	The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition in the city of Moorshedabad ...	ib.
The Debtors Bill ...	ib.	Lord Dufferin's resignation ...	278
The Debtors Bill ...	276	The late Mr. Mackinnon's mehter ...	ib.
The amalgamation of the Suburbs with the Calcutta Municipality ...	ib.	The estate of the late ex-King of Oudh ...	ib.
The Debtors Bill ...	ib.	Cholera in the Ranigunge sub-division ...	ib.
The Debtors Bill ...	ib.	Scarcity of water at Udhulia in Pubna ...	ib.
The Debtors Bill ...	ib.	Coolies on their way to tea-gardens ...	ib.
		Lord Dufferin and the British Indian Association ...	279
IV.—NATIVE STATES.		URIYA PAPERS.	
Hyderabad affairs ...	ib.	Nil.	
V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.		ASSAM PAPERS.	
Nil.		Sale of coolies ... ib.	
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.		Lord Dufferin ... ib.	
An English governess for the Maharajah of Burdwan ...	277	The Chief Commissioner's tour ... ib.	
Forced labour in Chittagong ...	ib.	The cattle-pound at Tarapore ... 280	
Lord Dufferin and the address of the Anglo-Indian community ...	ib.	The manager of the Dayapore tea-garden ... ib.	
		The municipal election at Sylhet ... ib.	
		Mr. Francis, Telegraph Master of Sylhet ... 281	
		Cheats at Patni in Sylhet ... ib.	

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Ahammadi" ...	Tangail, Mymensingh..	....
2	"Kasipore Nibási" ...	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Ave Maria" ...	Calcutta	....
4	"Gaura Duta" ...	Maldah	....
5	"Grambási" ...	Uluberia	....
6	"Púrva Bangabási" ...	Noakhally	....
7	"Purva Darpan" ...	Chittagong	700	
8	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi" ...	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
9	"Arya Darpan" ...	Calcutta	102	2nd March 1888.
10	"Bangabási" ...	Ditto	20,000	3rd ditto.
11	"Burdwán Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan	302	21st February 1888.
12	"Cháruvartá" ...	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	27th ditto.
13	"Chattal Gazette" ...	Chittagong	....	21st and 28th February 1888.
14	"Dacca Prakash" ...	Dacca	450	4th March 1888.
15	"Dhumaketu" ...	Chandernagore	....
16	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly	825	2nd ditto.
17	"Garib and Mahavidya" ...	Dacca	....	28th ditto.
18	"Hindu Ranjiká" ...	Beauléah, Rajshahye...	200	
19	"Jagatbási" ...	Calcutta	....	1st March 1888.
20	"Murshidábád Patriká" ...	Berhampore	508	
21	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ...	Ditto	....	2nd ditto.
22	"Navavibhakar Sádharani" ...	Calcutta	1,000	5th ditto.
23	"Prajá Bandhu" ...	Chandernagore	995	2nd ditto.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly—concluded.</i>				
24	"Pratikar"	Berhampore	600	2nd March 1888.
25	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	23rd February 1888.
26	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	29th ditto.
27	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	
28	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	3rd March 1888.
29	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	24th February 1888.
30	"Saraswat Patra"	Dacca	400	
31	"Som Prakash"	Calcutta	1,000	
32	"Srimanta Saudagar"	Ditto	.....	27th ditto.
33	"Sulabha Samachar and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	2nd March 1888.
34	"Surabhi and Pataka"	Ditto	700	1st ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
35	"Dainik and Samachar Chandrika"	Calcutta	7,000	4th to 6th March 1888.
36	"Samvad Prabhakar"	Ditto	200	28th, 29th Feb. & 1st to 8th Mar. 1888.
37	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	800	
38	"Banga Vidyá Prakashika"	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
39	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....	5th March 1888.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
40	"Kshatriya Pratiká"	Patna	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
41	"Aryavarta"	Calcutta	.....	25th February & 3rd March 1888.
42	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
43	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	23rd February 1888.
44	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	20th ditto.
45	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500	
46	"Hindi Samachar"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	2nd March 1888.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah	.....
49	"Anis"	Patna	.....
50	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	3rd March 1888.
51	"Sharaf-ul Akbar"	Behar	150	
52	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....	27th February 1888.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
53	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	840	25th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
54	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	27th to 29th February & 1st to 7th March 1888.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
55	"Taraka and Subhavartá"	Cuttack	.....
56	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....
57	"Samyabadi"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	"Utkal Dipiká"	Cuttack	200	
59	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore	205	
60	"Sanskaraká"	Cuttack	200	
61	"Navasamvad"	Ditto	.....
62	"Uriya"	Balasore	.....
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
63	"Silchar"	Silchar	.....	27th February 1888.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
64	"Paridarashak"	Sylhet	450	27th ditto.

Si

nov
dis
of

w

obs
ati
if
wil
an
sh
int
Ex
inf

s

ce
B
of
ha
to
w
D
of
w
o

c

d
n
C
I
t
T
t
t
c
c
n
C

1.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Urdu Guide*, of the 29th February, says that the present disorganised state of the finances caused by the recent Burmese war, as well as the uncertainty

URDU GUIDE,
Feb. 29th, 1888.

Sikkim.

now existing about the final result of a probable war with China, ought to dissuade Government from sending an expedition to Sikkim for the purpose of sending the Thibetans away from that State.

2. The *Sahachar*, of the 29th February, sees cause for anxiety in the preparations that are being made for the purpose of making war on Thibet, and

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 29th, 1888.

War with Thibet.

observes that, though the defeat of the Thibetans and possibly the annexation of their country by the British, may be looked upon as certain, still if China engages in the conflict on behalf of Thibet, considerable trouble will have to be experienced in bringing the war to a satisfactory termination; and it is the certainty that heavier burdens will be placed upon the shoulders of the Indians if the war is protracted on account of Chinese interference that gives rise to anxiety in the writer's mind. Does His Excellency Lord Dufferin mean to depart from this country with a load of infamy on his head?

3. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 1st March, says that it is clear that the war with Sikkim means the commencement of a war with Thibet. It is

Sikkim.

certain that the Rajah of Sikkim will have to share the fate of Theebaw. But a war with Thibet will be a very serious affair, as China is at the back of Thibet. As in the case of other wars, so in the case of this, everything has been done to deceive or hoodwink the people. Mr. Paul paid a visit to the Rajah, but without any effect. It is now also certain that nothing will come of the invitation sent to the Rajah to come to Darjeeling. Lord Dufferin is very wisely departing from this country after kindling the flames of this new war. If the war proves successful, the credit of making it will be his. If it gives rise to difficulties, it will be for his successor to get over them.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
March 1st, 1888.

4. The *Bangabást*, of the 3rd March, does not know of any insult offered by the Rajah of Sikkim or the Thibetans to the British Government which

The Sikkim expedition.

BANGABAST,
March 3rd, 1888.

can justify it in waging war upon them in its present condition of financial difficulty; and the writer would like to know what the English Government will gain by conquering Sikkim or by demolishing the Lingtu fort. Government says that British troops will not cross the Thibetan frontier. If so, how will Government punish the Thibetans? And what then is the object of the massing of British troops at the Jelep pass on the Thibet-Sikkim frontier? Will those troops come back after demolishing the Lingtu fort? If they do so, the Thibetans may again build a fort at that place, and English troops will then have to be sent again to demolish it. The fact is, the object of this expedition does not seem to be clear. But one thing is perfectly clear, and that is that the English Government is waging this war in order only to gratify its vanity, and that this war will increase the misery of the Indians. The English Government, again, is going to wage war against the Rajah of Sikkim who has given it no cause of provocation, but it apparently means to do nothing to punish the Lushais who have insulted it and killed one of its officers. This attitude of Government towards the Lushais has emboldened the barbarians living beyond the frontier of Chittagong to commit a raid upon a village within British territory. The village has been pillaged and a number of men have been killed and wounded. Is the Government making no attempt to punish these people on account of the difficulties that lie in the way?

**DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
March 4th, 1888.**

5. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 4th March, says that Lord Dufferin seems anxious on the eve of his departure to add another stain to his already

Sikkim.
tarnished name and to throw another burden upon overburdened India. An army of two thousand troops has been sent to punish the Rajah of Sikkim and the Lamas of Thibet. But Mr. Paul has paid a visit to the Rajah of Sikkim, and it is stated that Lord Dufferin will himself see the Rajah at Darjeeling. Why then this declaration of war before the Rajah has seen His Excellency? Government has also written to the Thibetans commanding them to abandon Sikkim by the 15th March. Why, then, enter upon this war, before receiving a reply to that letter? All this simply means that Government is anxious by fair means or foul to annex Sikkim and make war upon Thibet; and to hide its real meaning and to give an appearance of justice and necessity to its operations about Thibet and Sikkim, it is using its customary trick of making people believe that the people of the country it is going to attack hate their own ruler, and are longing for the establishment of British sovereignty!

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

**RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Feb. 23rd, 1888.**

6. A correspondent of the *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 23rd February, complains of the prevalence of theft at Gybanda and the neighbouring

villages. Every night thieves break into some house or other and steal what they find worth taking. The local police has not succeeded in tracing the thieves, and it is its carelessness which is answerable for those thefts.

**RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.**

7. Another correspondent of the same paper, complains of the increase of thefts at Bera, a village in Furreedpore. Cases of theft are reported almost every day. A daring theft was committed at the house of the Bhattacharjee Mahasayas of Hanspore, a village under the jurisdiction of the Handial outpost. The thieves broke into the *toshakhana* and carried off a large quantity of jewellery, gold and silver articles, and gold and silver coins, of the value of Rs. 5,000.

**CHARU VARTA,
Feb. 27th, 1888.**

8. A correspondent of the *Charuvarta*, of the 27th February, complains of increase of thefts at and near Ghoshgaon. The efforts of the police to trace the thieves have proved useless. Four or five thefts are reported to have taken place last week. A theft was committed in the village of Batta, 5 miles from Ghoshgaon, at the house of Baboo Iswar Chandra Bhattacharjee. Another theft was committed in the village of Gobarjani, 4 miles from Ghoshgaon, at the house of Ananda Sircar, a rich man. The thieves broke open a chest and carried off its contents.

**GARIB & MAHAVIDYA,
Feb. 29th, 1888.**

9. The *Garib and Mahavidya*, of the 29th February, says that fraudulent auction sales are held in the town of Dacca, but the police takes no notice of them.

**SAHACHAR,
Feb. 29th, 1888.**

10. The *Sahachar*, of the 29th February, referring to the Confidential Police Circular, makes the following observations:—

Surmises have been freely made regarding the aim and scope of the circular; and it may be that in issuing it, Government has been to a certain extent actuated by motives that have been ascribed to it. That the circular has some deep political purpose in it may also be admitted; but it may be safely asserted that it need cause no anxiety to the people

of this country. There is no likelihood of peace being broken in Bengal, the chosen home of peace, and so the chance of the circular being utilised in any way in Bengal is very small. Police darogas will never be able to collect correct information, for the duty of collecting such information will ultimately devolve on village chowkidars. There is thus no chance of the object of the circular being gained in Bengal. As to popular oppression likely to arise from the working of the circular, remedy for such oppression, supposing oppression follows, will be readily found. Times are now changed, and it is not likely that a circular will in any way interfere with the political activity of the people.

11. Referring to the Confidential Police Circular, the *Jagatbási*, of the 1st March, observes that the police in this country is notorious for committing oppression upon innocent people. It is therefore most impolitic to entrust it with such unlimited powers. It will certainly abuse those powers. The people of this country at one time believed Lord Dufferin to be a real friend of theirs, and His Lordship's public utterances, immediately after his arrival in this country, fully confirmed that belief, and they therefore confidently expected that he would fulfil their hopes and aspirations. But they now see that those honied words of his were no real index to his heart, and that his acts have not therefore agreed with his professions. As regards this secret police circular, the people, even though so unpleasantly disillusioned regarding Lord Dufferin, did not dream that even he would put such a halter round their necks on the eve of his departure from India. It is hoped that His Excellency will yet abandon the obnoxious policy upon which this circular is based.

JAGATBASI,
March 1st, 1888.

12. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 1st March, says that, if the Confidential Police Circular had been really a hoax, as some say it is, a howl would have been raised by the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* after its publication; but those papers are silent, and that means that it is impossible to defend or deny the authenticity of the circular.

SURABHI & PATÁKA,
March 1st, 1888.

13. The *Pratikár*, of the 2nd March, states, on the authority of the *Indian Mirror* newspaper, that Lord Dufferin is the real author of the Confidential Police Circular. Acting upon his crooked policy, His Lordship is doing endless mischief to the people of this country. People expected that on the eve of his departure, His Excellency would introduce some beneficial reforms in the administration, which would immortalize his name in this country, and for which the natives would make joyful demonstrations in his honour. But His Lordship is fast forfeiting the respect and reverence which he once commanded. The Confidential Police Circular has produced quite a consternation among the people of this country.

PRATIKAR,
March 2nd, 1888.

14. A correspondent of the same paper says that a school-boy was stabbed by a ruffian when returning from a walk at Cornwallis Square in Calcutta. The policeman, who was present on the spot, could not catch the ruffian, and so he escaped unpunished. Unprovoked assaults of this kind are becoming very common, and the police is generally found to be conspicuous by its absence from the scene of such occurrences. The Police authorities should put down these ruffians with a firm hand.

PRATIKAR.

15. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 3rd March, says that some Santals and butchers are doing much mischief at Phulbari, a village in Dinagepore. It is said that they steal into people's houses and take away cows and kill them. A cow belonging to a local pleader

BANGABASI,
March 3rd, 1888.

Cow stealing at Phulbari in Dinagepore.

has been in this manner recently stolen from his cowshed and killed. The police is doing nothing.

BANGABASI,
March 3rd, 1888.

The Confidential Police Circular.

16. It appears to the same paper that a Confidential Police Circular like that which has been brought to light in Bengal has been also issued in the other Provinces of India. Has fear of political disturbances increased in every Province of India? If so, the English Government must be said to have become afraid of the people. But it is the weak who fears. Has the Government then become weaker than before? Such circulars in fact do more harm to Government than to the people. Suspicious Governments are always unhappy. Suspicion is the cause of the present political disturbances in Russia, and political conspiracy is assuming more and more dangerous forms in Russia, as the rigour and watchfulness of the Russian police is increasing. May Heaven protect the English Government, and may the loyal Indians never become disloyal!

SANJIVANI,
March 3rd, 1888.

The Confidential Police Circular.

17. The *Sanjivani*, of the 3rd March, thinks that a public meeting ought to be convened at Calcutta for the purpose of discussing the Confidential Police Circular, and that those who will speak at that meeting should explain to the people in burning words what that circular means.

SANJIVANI.

18. The same paper says that budmashes are in the habit of selling liquor late in the streets of Calcutta on the pretext of vending *sare atharo bhaja*; and it almost passes comprehension why these men are not apprehended by the police.

Sale of liquor in the streets of Calcutta.

SANJIVANI.

The Confidential Police Circular.

19. The same paper says that the Confidential Police Circular means a practical revival of the Press Act. Many have perhaps failed to see the real significance of the inclusion of "publication" and "published opinions" among the subjects which are to be reported on by police officers. The circular will have all the effect of a Press Act; and not only is it a revival of the Press Act, but it also adds to the rigour of the Arms Act. Mr. Veasey has embodied the principles of both the Press and Arms Acts in this circular. It goes even further than the Press Act inasmuch as unlike that Act it extends its operation even to spoken words. Alas! the Indians have been gagged and disarmed! Is there now no means of fettering their thoughts too? This alas! is the ultimate outcome of a policy of distrust. This circular will be, in fact, a dreadful ordeal of fire for the loyalty and patriotism of the Indians. The National Congress has many enemies among natives and foreigners; and this circular will be another powerful enemy added to their number. The espionage called into existence by the circular will check the free speech not only of the villagers but also of townspeople all over India, and thus the cause of the National Congress will be weakened. It is, in fact, impossible not to believe that the circular has been framed and issued with a view of putting a stop to the development of the National Congress—that the circular is the result of the fears awakened in Lord Dufferin's mind by the rapidly increasing influence of the Congress. The Indians should not, however, be frightened by the prospect of this fiery trial; for they may rest assured that great good will be produced in time by this mischievous circular. The circular is the strange creation of a strangely subtle mind delighting to do things in a crooked way.

DACCA PRAKASH,
March 4th, 1888.

Gambling at Santipore and the local Sub-Inspector of Police.

20. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 4th March, says that there is much gambling at Santipore, and that the police is indifferent in the matter. The correspondent also complains that village chowkidars are oppressed by the Police Sub-Inspector of Santipore. When they come to the thana to report, he employs them in fetching water.

and woe to him who protests against this. Some time ago he ordered a chowkidar to remove night-soil from the hajut room! And desisted from insisting upon the carrying out of this order only when the chowkidars threatened to resign in a body.

21. Referring to the confidential police circular, the *Dacca Gazette*,

DACCA GAZETTE,
March 5th, 1888.

The Confidential Police Circular.

of the 5th March, says that the people of India had so long mistaken the tree of poison for the sandal tree. Why else should the English rulers of India treat their Indian subjects as Fenians and Nihilists? The Indians would have had no cause for grief if they had been the subjects of the Czar. But they cannot understand why the devilish policy, of which this circular is the outcome, should find favour in the happy and well ordered Empire in which the Indians live.

Government has set spies upon the Indians, and it is superfluous to say what the Indians will do in return. For it is a very easy thing to deceive men and the easiest of easy things to throw dust in the eyes of a Government.

Again, action leads to counteraction; and for every grain of sand which is magnified by the police into a large cannon ball, the Indians will make an ocean of a small pool of water. The long and short of the matter is that all good feeling between the Government and people will disappear; and fancy how the administration will go on with the rulers and the ruled so estranged from each other.

But there is a greater danger still that needs to be taken note of. The police, employed by Government in doing secret work for it, may itself become a secret enemy of Government. There are in the army and in the police in Ireland, in Russia, and Germany many traitors and enemies of the sovereign power.

22. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 5th March, says that, having inadvertently revealed the true character of the confidential police circular by its previous

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
March 5th, 1888.

The Confidential Police Circular.

statement regarding the formation of an Intelligence Department, the *Pioneer* is now trying to minimise the effect of its utterances by stating that the circular possesses no political significance. But one who is able to read the political signs of the time will easily detect a strong political odour about this confidential circular. If the circular has no political significance, why does it enjoin strict secrecy in the submission of reports, and the submission of reports about political agitations and political publications? But a powerful Government sets a very bad example to its subjects when it establishes a secret Intelligence Department for its safety; for people learn to think that if secret departments are necessary for the safety of a powerful Government, secret associations must also be necessary for their own safety. And who shall say that secret associations will not spring up in India if the Intelligence Department becomes a permanent institution? Lord Dufferin is exhorted to do openly and in a straightforward manner what he deems necessary for the safety of the Empire, and not to increase the people's distrust of the Government by giving proofs of its own increased distrust of the people.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

23. The *Chattal Gazette*, of the 28th February, says that Baboo Eshan

CHATTAL GAZETTE,
Feb. 28th, 1888.

Baboo Srinath Bhadra, Deputy
Magistrate of Chittagong.

Chandra Chowdhury, a practising mukhtar of the Chittagong Courts, who was one day smoking a cigar outside the court of the Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Srinath Bhadra, was required to enter the court-room on some business. He did so, holding a cigar in his hand, for which Baboo Srinath Bhadra fined him Rs. 25. This sentence has created

a sensation among the mukhtars and pleaders of Chittagong, and they have stopped going to Srinath Baboo's Court.

Smoking in court may be considered a breach of etiquette, but it is not certainly in the view of the law a punishable offence. Srinath Baboo has therefore done a most improper thing. Indeed, Srinath Baboo does every thing in this arbitrary fashion. The public in general are dissatisfied with him. He should under these circumstances apply for pension.

SANJIVANI,
March 3rd, 1888.

24. The *Sanjivani*, of the 3rd March, mentions the following case in order to illustrate what it considers despotic conduct on the part of Mr. Hopkins, Magistrate of Krishnagore :—

Mr. Hopkins, Magistrate of Krishnagore.

One Daulat Khan, an inhabitant of Meherpore, was appointed special constable by the Magistrate of that place. The man appealed to Mr. Hopkins against the orders of the Magistrate, and engaged the services of Baboo Akshaya Kumar Mookerjee, a distinguished pleader of the Krishnagore Bar. The 16th February was fixed by Mr. Hopkins for the trial of this appeal. The pleader went to Meherpore where Mr. Hopkins was, on the appointed day and sent word to Mr. Hopkins requesting him to give him notice when the case was taken up. The Magistrate, however, did nothing of the kind and dismissed the appeal without letting the pleader know when he disposed of his client's case! Thus a poor man, who had put himself to considerable expense in order to properly represent the wrong which he believed to have received, was disappointed, and a respectable pleader was insulted. The people have little hope of obtaining justice so long as despotic conduct like this on the part of its officials is not put down by Government.

(d)—Education.

CHATTAL GAZETTE,
Feb. 28th, 1888.

25. The *Chattal Gazette*, of the 28th February, says that several centres have been fixed this year in Chittagong for the middle English, middle vernacular and upper primary scholarship examinations.

Centres of examination in Chittagong.

This will be in many respects very advantageous to the candidates, but it may lead to more foul play in connection with those examinations. It is therefore hoped that special arrangements will be made to prevent dishonest practices at the Putea centre.

GARIB & MAHAVIDYA,
Feb. 29th, 1888.

26. The *Garib and Mahavidya*, of the 29th February, complains that so many as five text books in literature have been appointed for the middle vernacular scholarship examination in the Burdwan circle.

Text books in the Burdwan circle.

Has this been done with a view to please the authors of those books? If so, the list should have gone out with some such notice as this appended to it:—"Only two out of these five books are to be read, and the other three books are only to be purchased."

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 29th, 1888.

27. The *Sahachar*, of the 29th February, observes that in all quarrels between Hindus and Mahomedans it is the Mahomedans who will suffer most, the

The Allahabad University and the Aligrah Mahomedan clique.

reason being that while Hindus can very well dispense with help from Mahomedans, Mahomedans cannot advance a single step without the help of the Hindus. The Mahomedan Emperors of India understood this very well, and they therefore largely employed Hindus in the highest offices of State. Even now no department of the Government service can do without a large Hindu agency. Government cannot, even if so disposed, dispense with the services of the Hindus and put Mahomedans in their places. As the Hindus of the present day are superior to the Mahomedans in knowledge, culture, civilisation, intellectual power, experience, perseverance, and almost all other things, it is the interest of the Mahomedans

to cultivate friendly relations with them. The anti-Hindu policy which the Mahomedans, following the lead of Syed Ahmed and Abdul Luteef, are pursuing, is, therefore, calculated to do more harm to themselves than to the Hindus.

Reference is then made to the recent attempt of the Aligurh Mahomedan clique in conjunction with the officials of the North-Western Provinces to usurp all power in the newly-created Allahabad University by reducing the senate of that University to a nonentity, and vesting all power in a syndicate constituted for three years. This attempt made with the view of rendering official influence supreme in the University sustained partial defeat through the bold and decided opposition of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta who was fortunately present at the meeting of the senate in which the question of the constitution of the syndicate was discussed. The syndicate of the Allahabad University will now be constituted for one year only; still it is certain that it will exercise very large influence over the officers of that University, much larger influence than would seem to be desirable in the interests of the education of the people of the North-Western Provinces, and especially of the Mahomedans. The attempt of the officials to thus bring the new University under their own control is very reprehensible, and Sir Auckland Colvin should set his face against it.

28. The same paper draws notice to the fact that the Cambridge University and University is objecting to give degrees to women, and the Calcutta University is showering degrees upon women with both hands, and observes in this connection that while the Cambridge University is independent of Government control, official influence predominates in the Calcutta University. The writer is not unwilling to give education or even high education to women, but he holds with the distinguished authorities of the Cambridge University that what is high education for man may not be so for woman.

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 29th, 1888.

29. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 1st March, thanks the Lieutenant-Governor for the intention he has expressed of granting an annual aid of Rs. 500 to the "Behar Sanskrita Sanjivan" Association.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
March 1st, 1888.

30. The *Sanjivani*, of the 3rd March, says that nothing can be more prejudicial to the moral training of boys than the presence of teachers of bad character in the schools. No attention is now paid to the moral training of Bengali school-boys. It is true that the books read in schools contain moral and religious precepts. But sufficient stress is not laid upon such precepts; and that is really very bad. For it is far better that books should contain no moral precepts than that such precepts occurring in books should be lightly passed over by a teacher.

SANJIVANI,
March 3rd, 1888.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

31. The *Sār Sudhānidhi*, of the 20th February, says that the proposed new road to the Sealdah station will not materially improve the condition of the Bura Bazar bustee. The construction of the road may therefore be looked upon as causing an unnecessary waste of public money.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Feb. 20th, 1888.

32. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 21st February, says that, in order that cholera, which has already broken out in Ranigunge, may not spread to the town of Burdwan, the Municipal Commissioners of the town should see that the importation of decomposed hilsha fish into the bazars is put a stop to.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 21st, 1888.

The drainage of Burdwan is in a miserable condition, and large sums of money will be required to improve it. But as the pecuniary liabilities

of the municipality are already very large, it will not be advisable for it to raise money for the purpose by a loan. The best course the municipality can follow is, therefore, to prepare a plan of the new drainage system which it wants to introduce into the town, and to spend something annually towards its construction until it is completed. Since the introduction of waterpipes into the town, an imperfect drainage system, by allowing water from the pipes to accumulate on the road side, has been creating sub-soil moisture, thereby endangering the health of the public. Steps should therefore be taken to introduce the new drainage system into those wards first where special inconvenience is felt on account of bad drainage arrangements.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 21st, 1888.

33. A correspondent of the same paper would like to see Mr. Hill of the Bengal Coal Company, Kumar Dakshinesvara Maliya of the Searsole Estate and Baboos Lokenath Ghose and Asutosh Chakravarti, M.A., appointed by Government as Commissioners of the Ranigunge Municipality. The Bengal Coal Company having large estates in the locality ought to have a representative in the Municipality; and such a representative is to be found in the person of Mr. Hill. Saldanga, belonging to the Searsole Estate, will be shortly brought under the jurisdiction of the Ranigunge Municipality, and will therefore require to be represented by some one belonging to the Raj family whose property it is. The public will therefore be glad to see Kumar Dakshinesvara Maliya on the Municipal Board. Baboo Lokenath is an experienced Municipal Commissioner, and Baboo Asutosh is an M.A. of the Calcutta University, and the advantage of having such men among the Commissioners should be patent to all.

CHARUVARTA,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

34. A correspondent of the *Cháru Vártá*, of the 27th February, makes light of the charges brought against an appointed Commissioner of the Mymensingh Municipality in the last issue of this paper (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 3rd March 1888, paragraph 36).

GARIB & MAHAVIDYA,
Feb. 29th 1888.

35. The *Garib and Mahavidya*, of the 29th February, referring to the appointment of Mr. Edwards as a Commissioner of the Dacca Municipality in place of the late Municipal Chairman Baboo Ananda Chandra Roy says that official influence seems to have been secretly exercised in this connection. But for the exercise of such influence, there would not have been all this fuss and noise. The work of the Dacca Municipality being very heavy, it is necessary in order to prevent all real power from passing into the hands of the inferior servants of the municipality that the Vice-Chairman, at any rate, should be a paid officer.

As regards municipal administration generally, the rule under which two-thirds of the Commissioners of a Municipality are required to be elected by the people, and one-third to be nominated by Government, would seem to say that popular influence was supreme in the Municipal Boards. But as a matter of fact, the Government nominees being mostly officials exercise power enough over even the elected Commissioners to make themselves supreme in Municipal Corporations. This is not good; but this will continue to be the case so long as section 14 of the Municipal Act is not amended.

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 29th, 1888.

36. The *Sahachar*, of the 29th February, is glad to learn that Sir Steuart Bayley has conferred the right of electing their own Chairmen on some of the municipalities in which the election of Chairmen was hitherto in the hands of Government and firmly believes that under His Honour's administration Local Self-Government will undergo full development.

37. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 1st March, is very glad that

SURABHI & PATAKA,
March 1st, 1888.

Sir Steuart Bayley will appoint as Chairmen of those municipalities which are not entitled

Election of Municipal Chairmen.

under the law to elect their own Chairmen those persons who may be elected for that office by the Commissioners of those municipalities; and the writer says that he would have been still more glad if Sir Steuart had placed this enjoyment and exercise of municipal power upon a legal basis instead of making it dependent upon his own will.

38. The same paper says that Dr. Simpson has been making un-

SURABHI & PATAKA.

reasonable demands ever since his appointment as Municipal Health Officer, and the

The Health Officer of Calcutta.

Commissioners have always granted his demands. A separate building has been rented for the location of his office. An Assistant Health Officer has been appointed on a large salary. Ten or twelve Health Inspectors have also been appointed on large salaries, to say nothing of peons, &c. But the public does not see that it has benefited in the least by all this increased expenditure. Dr. Simpson has recently stated while giving his evidence in the Mackinnon case that in spite of repeated requests made by him, the municipality has not increased the number of those officers who examine drains, and that he has been therefore unable to destroy the evil which is done by bad drains. Did not Dr. Simpson say this from a desire to discredit the Commissioners, and to increase his own reputation? But this is insubordination pure and simple. The Commissioners should take notice of this conduct on the part of Dr. Simpson.

39. The *Pratikār*, of the 2nd March, says that some money is annually spent for the purpose of watering

PRATIKAR,
March 2nd, 1888.

The Berhampore Municipality.

the streets within the Berhampore Muni-

cipality, but the method in which the streets are watered is most unsatisfactory, the dust accumulating thereon being never sufficiently allayed. Arrangements should therefore be made for watering the streets with pumps, and pumps should be immediately purchased for the purpose. The pumps will also prove very serviceable in putting out fires.

40. The *Sanjivani*, of the 3rd March, says that it knows from personal observation that considerable distress arising from scarcity of drinking water is just now felt in the district of Hooghly, and would

SANJIVANI,
March 3rd, 1888.

Scarcity of water in the district of Hooghly.

like to be informed whether new tanks have been excavated or old ones have been deepened in any of the villages of the district, in pursuance of the circular recently issued by the Hooghly Sudder Board promising assistance in the matter of the excavation of tanks.

41. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 3rd March, contradicts the statement which appeared in a previous issue of this paper regarding the construction of

BANGABASI,
March 3rd, 1888.

A bridge in the Bogra Municipality.

a pucca bridge in Ward No. I of the Bogra Municipality (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 25th February 1888, paragraph 41). The construction of a pucca bridge at that place has become a necessity and the rate-payers of the ward in question have applied to the Chairman for building it.

42. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the drain which runs in a northerly direction from the north-western corner of Taligunge is in a most filthy condition, and requires looking after.

BANGABASI.

A filthy drain at Taligunge near Calcutta.

43. The *Navavibhakar Sadhārani*, of the 5th March, thanks Sir Steuart Bayley for the intention he has expressed of confirming the election of Chairmen by those municipalities which are not under the law entitled to elect their own Chairmen.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
March 5th, 1888.

Election of Municipal Chairmen.

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.*

SULABHA SAMACHAR &
KUSHDAHA,
March 2nd, 1888.

44. The *Sulabh Samachar and Kushdaha*, of the 2nd March, says that the 3rd class passengers of the Central Bengal Railway are put to great trouble and inconvenience. As a rule the 3rd class carriages are not provided with lights. The lamps go out almost, as soon as they are lighted for want of oil. The carriages, moreover, are not kept clean. The number of 3rd class carriages attached to trains on this line is small, and overcrowding follows.

BANGABASI,
March 3rd, 1888.

45. The *Bangabasi*, of the 3rd March, thus describes the Madanpore accident on the morning of the 27th February. The down mail train which left

Goalundo at 8-30 on the evening of Sunday collided with a goods train at about 4 A.M. On receipt of this news the writer proceeded to Madanpore and reached it at 11-30 A.M. From a careful inquiry made at the station, in the villages, among the people round about, and among passengers by the mail train, it appeared that no lives were lost in the accident, only a fireman of the mail train was missing. He was not found after the accident. The railway officers say that the man has left for Calcutta. What is the cause of his disappearance? So long as this man is not found out, suspicions will remain in men's minds regarding him. The writer then gives the names of nine persons who received more or less severe injuries. This accident should not be lightly dealt with, because no lives were lost. The lives of 200 or 300 persons would probably have been lost if the trains had collided with a little more force. A careful inquiry will show that these accidents are more frequent in the smaller than in the larger stations. Six or seven such accidents have taken place, or have been narrowly avoided at the Arunghata station alone under the management of both the Company and the State. At Madanpore itself there was another accident like the present one about 6 months ago. Why do such accidents occur only in these half-stations? The reason is not far to seek. The establishment of servants in such stations is small, and minute attention to many matters cannot therefore be paid at those stations. In the second place, the space available at such stations for keeping trains in waiting is also small, and hence such accidents. If the siding at the Madanpore station had been large enough to accommodate both the goods trains, No. 41 and No. 1, the other day's accident would not have occurred. The Government should increase the establishment and provide larger sidings at all those stations where several trains meet. Economy should be no object in this connection. It is a serious matter under Government management; heavy loss of human life is taking place in railways guided by false ideas of saving and economy.

The writer takes this occasion to state that last Saturday, in the train which left Sealdah at 1-30 P.M., a separate intermediate class compartment was set apart for female passengers. But there was no barrier between the male and the female compartments and so male and female passengers had to sit back against back. The male compartments were very full. The train started in this packed condition, and those who wanted to get into it at Dum-Dum and Belghoria could not do so for want of accommodation, and were consequently left at those stations. Those among them who had come from distances to catch the train, and who had purchased tickets, had to remain one whole day in a strange place. And who is to be held responsible for the loss suffered by them? If the Bengalis had not been so meek and gentle, the Railway authorities would have been taught a lesson that day.

46. The same paper says that the labours of the Behar Irrigation Commission have come to an end, and the President, Mr. Cotton, is preparing the report.

The Behar Irrigation Commission.

The awful disclosures made before the Commission have thrown the canal officers completely out of temper, and they are now oppressing the people in a revengeful spirit. The people have submitted a petition to the Magistrate of Arrah against the high-handed proceedings of these canal officers.

If the allegations contained in the petition be correct, anarchy must be admitted to be reigning supreme in Shahabad. Government should make no more delay in remedying the evil.

47. The *Sanjivani*, of the 3rd March, says that, notwithstanding the setting apart of compartments for women in every railway train, women are often put

Women in railway trains.

to great inconvenience in consequence of the male passengers occupying and travelling in those compartments. The following case is mentioned by way of illustration :—

On the 29th February last, when the mail train No. 92 of the Bengal Central Railway reached the Dattapukur station, a respectable lady took an intermediate class ticket, and on going to enter the compartment reserved for women saw two Eurasian bandmen sitting there. The lady informed the station-master of the matter, who asked the bandmen to go to some other compartment. This they refused to do, and the lady was compelled to travel in a reserved compartment attached to a third class carriage. The station-master then called upon the guard to witness the improper conduct of the Eurasians, and threatened to send a telegram against them. The guard then said that he would make them get down at the next station, Baraset. But he told them nothing, but a word or two when the men reached Baraset. It was then thought that the offending bandmen would be punished at Sealdah. But nothing of the kind happened there. The attention of the authorities should be drawn to such negligence on the part of railway servants in the performance of their duties.

48. The same paper has learnt that the recent collision between two trains at the Madanpore station on the Eastern Bengal Railway line was owing to the negligence of the driver of the passenger train, which was on its way to the Calcutta from Goalundo. As these collisions are often found to be due to the drunkenness of drivers, a rule prohibiting them to drink should be issued.

The Madanpore accident.

(h)—General.

49. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 21st February, hopes that the Magistrate of Burdwan will favourably consider the petition which will be shortly presented to him by the villagers of Mahalla, Pirijpur, &c., within the jurisdiction of thana Jamalpur, asking him to clear the pool of water on the east of Mahalla, as noxious gases arising therefrom are causing malaria and cholera in those villages.

A foul pool of water within the jurisdiction of thana Jamalpore.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 21st, 1888.

50. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 23rd February, pronounces Lord Dufferin's administration of India to be a failure, and remarks that by reforming the Legislative Councils, by repealing the Arms Act, and by separating the Judicial from the Executive functions, His Excellency may yet turn the remainder of his term of office to good account.

Lord Dufferin's administration.

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 23rd, 1888.

51. *Al Punch*, of the 27th February, has a cartoon consisting of two figures, one female and another male, standing for India, and Lord Dufferin respectively, and the female figure is represented as taking the male figure severely

A cartoon.

AL PUNCH,
Fe. 27th, 1888.

CHARU VARTA.
Feb. 27th, 1888.

to task for having eaten up its stock of salt and then broken the very pot in which that article is kept.

52. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 27th February, says that the Government's insincere plea of financial difficulty cannot be treated otherwise than with disdain. The financial difficulties of Government. That Government must be characterised as being a most oppressive one which, while indulging in extravagant expenditure in all directions, snatches from its poor subjects their scanty morsels of food on the plea of its own poverty or the military defence of the Empire. The people of this country regard Queen Victoria as their mother, but such is their misfortune that her lap, which should be for them sweet as motherly affection itself, is burning them like fire, and the milk from her breast, which should be their best nourishment, has become deadly poison. The cause of all this misery of the Indian people under the enlightened British rule and during the reign of the noble Queen Victoria is not far to seek. Englishmen have carried their partiality for their own countrymen beyond all reasonable limits. The Government of India maintains a large number of Englishmen in the public service at an enormous cost; and it does so because it looks more to the interests of Englishmen than to those of its native subjects. Take this as an illustration. Engineers are appointed in each district on the establishment of the Road Cess Committees. These engineers have now been placed under the District Boards. Many of these engineers are natives, and they are ably doing their work in some of the most important districts of Bengal on salaries smaller than those of English engineers. It is therefore difficult to see why European engineers are retained on large salaries in some of the Behar districts and in Jessore. Nobody can say that the duties performed by the District Engineer of Jessore are heavier or more important than those which are performed by the District Engineer of Hooghly, or that there is any necessity for maintaining European engineers on big salaries in Behar for performing work which is very satisfactorily done by native engineers in Bengal on smaller salaries. Why then is this wasteful expenditure allowed by Government? The fact is, Government's principal object is to support its own countrymen in this country, and it therefore disregards all consideration of economy.

The Government's insatiable thirst for territory is doing immense mischief to this country: wars have a very destructive effect on life and property. If Government had remained content with its Indian possession, so much money would never have been wasted.

CHARUVARTA.

53. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the Sub-Postmaster of Jamurki has, under instructions from the Postmaster of Tangail, refused to accept rupees issued during the reign of King William IV and the early part of the reign of Queen Victoria. It is also stated that such rupees are not received in the Tangail treasury. But there is no reason why such coins should not be accepted in Government treasuries when there is no specific order against taking them. Serious public inconvenience is being caused in consequence of this refusal to accept such coins. The writer also states that, owing to bad postal arrangements, the letters for Dacca sent from the Jumurki Post-office are detained one day at Mahamudpore, and thus there is a delay of one day in their arrival at their destination.

CHARUVARTA.

54. Kali Kant Chowdhury, a correspondent of the same paper, complains that Baboo Banamali Roy, Sub-Postmaster of Ashma, does not allow his peon to deliver money-orders for even the smallest sums at people's houses, and payees are therefore required to present themselves at the post-office to take their moneys. The peon has given security to the extent of Rs. 250, and yet he is not allowed to deliver money-orders of the value of even

Rs. 2-8. Besides, the peon bears a very good character. Under the system adopted, a zenana lady must hire a palki in order to come personally to the post-office to receive a money order remittance. Is not the Postmaster responsible for detaining money orders in this way? And has he explained why he does so? The Deputy Postmaster-General has been informed of the matter. It is hoped that he will call for an explanation from Banamali Baboo. In the interests of the villagers, he should also be transferred from the Ashma post-office.

55. The *Sahachar*, of the 27th February, referring to the question of appointing a fit successor of Sir Lepel Griffin in Central India, observes as follows:—As

Indian Political officers.

the *Statesman* says, political officers of the type of Sir Charles Metcalfe have become a necessity of the times. It is desirable that the future political officers of India should be men noted for enlarged views and honesty of purpose, and that the Governor-General should keep a sharp eye upon them. Officers of broad views and large sympathies have of late become very rare in this country.

56. The same paper says that, although news is being constantly received of fights between dacoits and British soldiers in Upper Burma, it is being asserted

Troubles in Upper Burma.

with equal persistence in official circles that peace has been established in that country! Well, if this be what is meant by peace one should not know what disturbance of peace must be like.

57. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 1st March, refers to the Secretary of State's statement in the House of Lords that if Lord Dufferin does not object he will lay the

The report of the Public Service Commission.

report of the Public Service Commission before Parliament, and asks what objection can Lord Dufferin have to its publication when the Secretary of State himself has no objection to that course? But it may be that a lover of crooked policy as he is, Lord Dufferin is unable to place any confidence in the public.

58. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 3rd March, writes from Gujarpur to say that on 25th February last salt sold at the following prices at the Gujarpur bazar:—

Selling price of salt.

Quantity.	Price.
1 seer	10 pice.
$\frac{1}{4}$ seer	3 „
$\frac{1}{8}$ of a seer	2 „

The sale of salt, the correspondent observes, has decreased owing to its increased price.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

59. The *Darussaltanat*, of the 25th February, condemns the Government practice of making laws without consulting the opinion of the people, and thinks

Law-making in India.

that until such opinion is taken laws will never be so made as to meet the requirements of the country. The native members of the Legislative Councils do not by any means represent the views of the people, who require men of a very different stamp from Rajah Siva Prasad and Rajah Peary Mohan Mookerjee to make their wants and wishes known to Government.

60. The *Sahachar*, of the 29th February, generally approves of the provisions of the Debtors Bill now before the Viceregal Council.

The Debtors Bill.

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

SAHACHAR.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
March 1st, 1888.

SANJIVANI,
March 3rd, 1888.

DARUSSALTANAT,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 29th, 1888.

SURASHI & PATAKA,
March 1st, 1888.

The Debtors Bill.

61. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 1st March, is in favour of Mr. Scoble's proposal that imprisonment for debt should not be completely done away with, and that debtors should be allowed to remain at liberty only if they can satisfy the Court that they do not deserve imprisonment.

URDU GUIDE,
March 1st, 1888.

The amalgamation of the Suburbs
with the Calcutta Municipality.

62. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 1st March, thinks that, in view of the heavy expenditure that will be required to reclaim the Suburbs of Calcutta from their present insanitary condition, the amalgamation of them with the Calcutta Municipality ought not to be allowed to take place so long as Government is not in a position to help the Calcutta Municipality with money, or so long as it does not allow the municipality to borrow money on its own responsibility.

SANVAD PRABHAKAR,
March 2nd 1888.

The Debtors Bill.

63. The *Samvád Prabhkár*, of the 2nd March, is glad to find that provision is made in the Debtors Bill for exempting women from imprisonment for debt.

DACCA PRAKASH,
March 4th, 1888.

The Debtors Bill.

64. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 4th March, makes the following remarks on the Debtors

Bill :—

- (1) There is no objection to the abolition of imprisonment in cases in which money is lent from usurious motives, although even its abolition in such cases will result in injury to trade.
- (2) But the abolition of imprisonment in cases in which a person having no money is sentenced to pay damages for defaming any one and fails to pay it will lead to injustice, and people will be encouraged to go about defaming other people.
- (3) If there is fear of imprisonment on account of default in the payment of rent, rent is more easily realised than if there is no such fear. To recover arrears of rent by law-suits is always a costly and inconvenient process.

Under these circumstances, Government should maintain at its own expense civil jails for persons who defame others and for ryots who make default in the payment of rent, without requiring either the defamed person or the zemindar to pay the expenses of the persons sent to those jails.

The writer therefore earnestly recommends that imprisonment may be retained in all cases except those in which money is lent from usurious motives, and in which money is due from debtors for articles purchased by them.

URDU GUIDE,
March 6th, 1888.

The Debtors Bill.

65. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 6th March, says that, in view of its importance to the public, the Debtors Bill should not be hastily passed. Before it is passed, the public ought to be given an opportunity of thoroughly discussing its provisions.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

URDU GUIDE.

Hyderabad affairs.

66. The same paper, of the 2nd March, says that, in the interest of the subjects of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Government of India ought to interfere without delay in the affairs of that State. Abdul Huq is exercising an injurious influence over Hyderabad affairs as is proved by the appointment of his brother to a subadarship, and the sale of mining rights within the Nizam's territory to a European Company.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

67. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 21st February, says that, as all

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 21st, 1888.

An English Governess for the
Maharaja of Burdwan.

the Rajas of Burdwan have been known to be strict Hindus, it is desirable that the present Maharaja of Burdwan should receive a thorough Hindu training. The proposal to secure the services of an English governess for the education of the young Maharaja is therefore highly objectionable. English ladies hate Bengalis even more strongly than English gentlemen do; so, under the guidance of an English lady, the young Maharaja of Burdwan is sure to grow up a hater of Hindu manners and customs.

68. The *Chattal Gazette*, of the 28th February, says that the usual

CHATTAL GAZETTE,
Feb. 28th, 1888.

Forced labour in Chittagong.

cart hire from Jeragunge to Chittagong town is Rs. 3; but the Magistrate of Chittagong hired six carts at Jeragunge for his use and paid only Rs. 6. The Magistrate did not personally pay the cartmen. It is suspected that his agents are guilty of foul play. An inquiry should be made.

69. The *Sahachar*, of the 29th February, says that the preparations

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 29th, 1888.

Lord Dufferin and the address of
the Anglo-Indian community.

which are being made by the Anglo-Indian community for the purpose of getting up an address in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin have their origin not in any sentiment of respect cherished by that community for the departing Viceroy, but in their desire to spite the natives. When the natives made enthusiastic demonstrations in honour of Lord Ripon, the Anglo-Indian community gruffly kept themselves aloof, and now that the natives show no inclination to do honour to His Excellency Lord Dufferin by presenting him with an address, the Anglo-Indians seem to think that they are in duty bound to enter heart and soul into the movement in honour of His Lordship. They apparently want to make the Viceroy believe that it is they, and not the natives, that love him. The most sensible thing which the Anglo-Indians can do in this connection is to defer the presentation of an address to Lord Dufferin till the expiration of the remaining ten months of his office; for then, and only then, it could be decided whether His Lordship would deserve an address. The address of the Anglo-Indian community, it may be safely predicted, will displease His Excellency, who, like all great men, hates flattery.

70. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 1st March, says that Lady

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
March 1st, 1888.

Lady Dufferin's Fund.

Dufferin's name will be gratefully remembered by the people of India for the noble endeavour she has made to provide female medical aid for the women of this country. It is idle to expect that her object will be at once attained. Respectable native women will not go to hospitals for treatment. But they will greatly benefit by the treatment of female doctors trained under the auspices of Lady Dufferin's Fund Committee. It is also a matter for congratulation that the missionaries are in no way connected with this movement. When Her Ladyship first declared her intention of providing female medical aid to zenana ladies in this country, people thought that she had it in her mind to convert them to Christianity; but that misconception has now been removed. Lady Dufferin has immortalised her name by this noble undertaking.

71. The *Pratikar*, of the 2nd March, thanks Baboo Pran Kumar

PRATIKAR,
March 2nd, 1888.

The Agricultural and Industrial
Exhibition in the city of Moorshedabad.

Das, the Sub-divisional Officer of Lalbagh, and Baboo Purna Chandra Mozumdar, a respectable inhabitant of Moorshedabad, for the untiring efforts they are making to render the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition in the city of Moorshedabad a success. The writer

also thanks Mr. Dalton, the Magistrate of Moorshedabad, for his hearty co-operation in the movement, and for accepting the presidential chair at this Exhibition. The Magistrate's words of encouragement have infused a new life into the people.

PRAJA BANDHU,
March 2nd, 1888.

72. The *Prajā Bandhu*, of the 2nd March, does not believe that Lord Dufferin is going to resign his office for private reasons. On finding it stated in

the *Civil and Military Gazette* that the Secretary of State and himself are not pulling well together, Lord Dufferin has thought it necessary to mislead people into the belief that he is retiring for private reasons. But it has been since learnt that the Secretary of State does not approve of Lord Dufferin's Sikkim policy, and that he has therefore called for all the papers of that case. This very well accounts for the delay which is taking place in making war on Sikkim, although troops, sufficiently numerous for that purpose, have already been sent on towards that country. It cannot also be believed that a man like Lord Dufferin will easily sacrifice a large annual income for the much smaller one he will enjoy as Ambassador at Rome for private reasons. Indians know well what sort of a man Lord Dufferin is, and they will accordingly be very careful in attaching meanings to his words.

PRAJA BANDHU.

73. The same paper, referring to the case of the mehter who was charged with having caused the death of

The late Mr. Mackinnon's mehter.

Mr. Mackinnon by neglecting to do his duty well and carefully, says that the poor fellow has been acquitted solely on account of an accidental difference of opinion among the witnesses cited in the case. This prosecution shows how grievously Anglo-Indians oppress poor natives from malicious feelings.

GAUHAR,
March 3rd, 1888.

74. The *Gauhar*, of the 3rd March, thinks that Government ought to appoint a Commission with Moulvie Syed Amir Hossein, Khan Bahadoor, C.S.I., Moulvie Abdul Jubbar, Khan Bahadoor, Mr. Amir

The estate of the late ex-King of Oudh.

Ali, Moulvie Mahommed Usaf, Khan Bahadoor, Moulvi Din Mahommed, Khan Bahadoor, Moulvi Kabiruddin Ahammed, Khan Bahadoor, Moulvi Sheik Mahmud Samsal-ulma, and Haji Nur Mahommed Jakeria, &c., as members for the purpose of making final arrangements in regard to the estate left by the late ex-King of Oudh.

BANGABASTI,
March 3rd, 1888.

75. A correspondent of the *Bangabāstī*, of the 3rd March, reports the prevalence of cholera in the Ranigunge sub-division. The outbreak is attributed to the local hide manufactory. The Sub-divisional

Cholera in the Ranigunge Sub-division.

Officer of Ranigunge should remove the manufactory from its present site.

BANGABASTI.

76. Another correspondent of the same paper complains of the scarcity of drinking water at Udhulia a

Scarcity of water at Udhulia in Pubna.

village near Ullapara in Pubna. There is a tank in the village, but it is full of foul water.

The sufferings of the people from this source will become very great in the hot months. The Local Board has been applied to on the subject, and the zemindar has been informed of the matter, but to no purpose.

DACCA PRAKĀSH
March 4th, 1888.

77. The *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 4th March, says that coolies have to suffer so much on their way to the tea-gardens that they fall ill; but neither Government

Coolies on their way to tea-gardens.

nor the recruiters provide doctors for their treatment. Thus many coolies die on the way. Coolies are found to die for want of treatment even in the steamer plying between Goalundo and Naraingunj; coolies who are attacked with cholera in the steamer are grievously neglected, and other passengers are therefore infected.

78. The *Navavibhakar Sadhāranī*, of the 5th March, does not feel surprised, like the *Indian Mirror* newspaper, that the British Indian Association will join the movement set on foot for the purpose of doing

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANĪ,
March 5th, 1888.

Lord Dufferin and the British Indian Association.

honour to Lord Dufferin. The President of that Association consented to the passing of the Press Act, and the members of that Association, though earnestly entreated to do so, did not attend the monster meeting held at the Calcutta Town Hall to protest against that Act. That Association did not at first join the universal movement for doing honour to Lord Ripon, but joined it only at the eleventh hour. The Rajah Secretary of the Association declared only the other day that the increase of the salt-tax would in no way add to the hardships of the poor. What wonder, then, that that Association should join the Anglo-Indians, the Eurasians, and the Mussulmans in a movement for honouring Lord Dufferin.

ASSAM PAPERS.

79. The *Silchar*, of the 27th February, says that some coolie recruiters of Calcutta recently sent 54 coolies to the Manager of the Dubidahar tea-garden in

SILCHAR,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

Sale of coolies.

Cachar for sale. The Manager selected seven strong men from among them, purchased them for Rs. 70 per head, and rejected the remaining 47 coolies. The peons in charge of the rejected coolies brought them to Silchar; but there being no place in which to keep them, they were kept under a tree. The peons had no money with them, and it thus became difficult to procure food for them. A shopkeeper supplied them with rice on credit for some days; but he at last stopped the supply because he was not paid. Two coolies tried to make their escape; but one of them was caught whilst running away, and was severely beaten. The coolies had to starve one whole day and night. After this the Manager of the Machhimpore tea-garden purchased 46 coolies of them for Rs. 35 per head. Three cheers for English generosity! Three cheers for English philanthropy! Three cheers for English Christianity! The English nation which has liberated American slaves at an enormous cost and converted the savage cannibals of the Fiji Islands into civilised Christians is selling human flesh in India. Greed is the source of all these evils; and it is India's misfortune that she can yield wealth. If she had been as barren as the desert of Sahara, she would not have suffered as she is now suffering. Seventy rupees—seventy rupees—is the price fixed by the Company. Good articles going very cheap. Burdwan coolies and Midnapore coolies—Very strong coolies—perfectly sound—very stout. Does anybody want coolies? Seventy-one rupees—seventy-two rupees. Very good things going! In the dominion of the Empress many good things are going! Such an auction sale was never before held! Three cheers for Christianity! Three cheers for the Missionaries! Three cheers for Lord Dufferin! Seventy rupees—once, twice, thrice.

80. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin is going away from India, but he will always be remembered

SILCHAR.

Lord Dufferin.

in India. The poor will remember him for his increase of the salt duty when they will eat their humble meals, and they will remember him for his duty on kerosine oil when they will require to light their humble huts! Educated drunkards will remember him for the Dufferin Whiskey.

81. The same paper says that when the Chief Commissioner came so far as Manipore in the course of his tour, he

SILCHAR.

The Chief Commissioner's tour.

should have also come to Cachar and Sylhet. A tour, especially undertaken with the view of visiting Cachar and Sylhet, will be far more expensive than a visit to those places in the course of the tour already made would have been.

SILCHAR
Feb. 27th, 1908.

82. The same paper says that Government derives very little income from the cattle-pound at Tarapore; and the pound is not liked by the local people. Under these circumstances the pound at that place ought to be abolished. Mr. Steinberg kept it in a manner by force. Mr. Kennedy is requested to look to the matter.

SILCHAR.

The Manager of the Dayapore tea-garden.

83. The same paper says that the head-constable Baboo Annada Charan Sen, who went on horseback to the Dayapore tea-garden to investigate a case, was forced by the manager of the garden and his Baboo to dismount. For this a representation was made to the head of the local police against the manager, who has been acquitted on the queer ground that the manager did not force the constable to dismount with the object of insulting him, but out of kindness. The same act, when done by a native, is interpreted in one way, and when done by an Englishman is interpreted in a very different way.

PARIDARSHAK,
Feb. 27th, 1908.

The municipal election at Sylhet.

84. The *Paridarshak*, of the 27th February, observes that the introduction of Rule 5 of the election rules into the Sylhet Municipality will work mischief. Under that rule a voter can only vote for the ward in which he ordinarily resides. The number of voters in the Sylhet Municipality is already reduced under the provisions of the new Municipal Act, and Rule 5 will reduce it still more. The following statement will prove this:—

Ward No.			Number of voters under the new Act.	Number that will be under the operation of Rule 5.
1	...	...	11	10
2	...	...	26	23
3	...	...	63	46
4	...	...	19	14
5	...	...	35	45
6	...	...	23	25
7	...	...	178	73
Total			355	236

Wards 7 and 3 contain large properties belonging to mahajuns. The mahajuns have their shops in these two wards, and they should therefore have a voice in the election of Commissioners in those wards. But the mahajuns of Sylhet do not live in the wards in which they have their shops, and so Rule 5 will deprive them of the right of voting in those wards. Rule 5 also provides that a voter will be able to give as many votes as the number of Commissioners requiring to be elected in a ward, and he will be able to give all his votes to one candidate, if he chooses to do so. This provision is likely to give rise to abuses.

The writer objects to the introduction into the Sylhet Municipality of Rule 16 which requires a voter to submit to the Magistrate or Commissioner 6 weeks before an election the names of the persons for whom he wants to vote. Sylhet voters do not evince much interest in the municipal elections, and they cannot therefore be expected to submit their voting papers so early. It would be more practicable to require candidates for election to submit applications.

Rule 22, which requires voters to take their voting papers to the municipal office in person is also open to objection on the same ground which applies to Rule 16. Even in Calcutta polling stations are appointed in different parts of the town to save the voters the trouble of coming to the Municipal Office at long distances from their homes. But no provision has been made for appointing polling stations at convenient distances

within the Sylhet Municipality ; and as the courts and public offices will, moreover, remain open on the day of election, it is not at all likely that Rule 22 will work satisfactorily in Sylhet. The Chief Commissioner, who is new to Assam, has made the mistake of thinking that rules which may work well in Bengal will also suit his own province.

85. The same paper is sorry to hear that Mr. Francis, the Telegraph Master of Sylhet, has been transferred to Gowhatti. Some European and native gentlemen of Sylhet have written to the Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs to cancel the order for Mr. Francis' transfer. It is hoped that the Superintendent will grant their prayer. Mr. Francis bears a good character, and has earned a good name for himself by the manner in which he has done his work, and behaved towards the public.

PARIDARSHAK,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

86. A correspondent of the same paper says that some Mahomedans are cheating the people of the village of Patni in Sylhet by telling them that they can make two rupees out of one. They are doing this with the connivance of the police. The authorities should look to the matter.

PARIDARSHAK.

Cheats at Patni in Sylhet.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 10th March 1888.

